* interruption of transmission through vector control by undertaking residuai «jway of DDT in affected areas.
* Early diagnosis and complete treatment through Primary Health Care System.
* Health education and community participation.
* Organisation of Orientation Training for the Officers involved in implementation of the Kala-Azar Control Programme.

Eradication of T.B.

672. PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was mentioned at the WHO Conference in Amsterdam that 30 lakhs of children go out of schools because of direct attack of TB every year and thirty per cent of the TB patients in the world are in India;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) what steps Government intend to take to reduce the percentage of TB patients in India;

(d) whether Government have conducted any study to completely eradicate TB from the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) RITA VERMA}: (a) and (b) It is estimated that about 3 lakh children go out of school every year on account of their parents being affected by TB and India accounts for about 30% of TB patients in the world.

(c) The National TB Control programme has been accorded high priority in India and is included under the 20-Point Programme. The main thrust is on early detection of the infectious sputum positive TB cases a id on treating them effectively,

The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) which aims at curing 85% of the new sputum positive cases and to detect at

least 70% of such cases, is at present in operation, and has covered more than 200 million population. It is expected that by 2002 about 500 million population will be covered under RNTCP.

(d) and (e) There is no specific study regarding eradication of T.B. However, the National T.B. Control Programme was reviewed by a team of national and international experts in 1992. Based on their recommendations, Government of India evolved a revised programme, RNTCP, which was pilot tested in 1993, and expanded subsequently. In areas under RNTCP, 8 out of 10 patients are being successfully treated compared to less than 4 out of 10 in the earlier programme and the death rate has been brought down 7 fold. A joint review of the RNTCP conducted in February, 2000 by Government ol india and WHO has concluded that "RNTCP is being successfully implemented in India".

Development of Ayurvedic system of Medicine through public sector participation

† 673. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some institutions in the public sedtor have been set up in the country to carry out research work to develop and expand Ayurvedic system of medicine;

(b) if so, the names of places *in* the *country* where such institutions have been set up;

(c) the details of research work carried out by these institutions during last three years; and

(d) the annual average budgetary provisions for each of these institutions?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.